

Washington, Sept. 24.—Forecast for Arizona: Partly cloudy Friday; showers in northern portion; Saturday fair.

BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

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NO. 119

THE REVIEW DAILY BY MAIL DURING THE CAMPAIGN—FROM SEPTEMBER 1 UNTIL NOVEMBER 15—FOR \$1.00. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

THE JOE SHOPS AT DOUGLAS SURE!

GEN. MANAGER WALTER DOUGLAS ASSURES COMMITTEE HE WILL USE HIS PERSONAL EFFORTS.

MR. DOUGLAS PLEDGES

To Accomplish This Purpose—Committee of Twenty-five Business Men of Douglas, Headed by Judge Neville, Lay Claims of Smelter City Before Head of Phelps, Dodge & Co. in This Section.

Bisbee was visited by a delegation of business men from Douglas on yesterday, headed by Judge Neville, who brought a set of resolutions adopted by the citizens of Douglas in mass meeting, and which were ably presented in a neat speech by the spokesman of the party in the general offices of the company in this city on yesterday.

The object of the visit of the delegation on yesterday was to lay the claims of Douglas for the location of the contemplated car shops, before the head of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad company in this section. That the claims of the delegation as set forth by their chairman had some weight with Mr. Walter Douglas is evidenced by the fact that at the close of the argument Mr. Douglas said: "I personally will do everything in my power to further the desires of your committee as far as the location of the shops go."

This assurance from Mr. Douglas to the committee from Douglas practically closes the matter and Douglas can expect to be favored with the location of the shops in that city, which will be another incentive for the increased growth of that wonderful city which has sprung up out of the sage brush during the last three years to take its place as a city of at least seven thousand inhabitants.

The committee arrived from Douglas on the morning train and spent the forenoon in sight seeing about Bisbee. They lunched at the Copper Queen Hotel, and at 2:00 o'clock met Managing Director Walter Douglas at his office. Judge Neville acted as spokesman for the committee, and read the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting in Douglas. The resolutions recited at some length the attractions and advantages of the Smelter City as only a resident of Douglas can enumerate and concluded as follows:

"Therefore, be it resolved by the citizens of Douglas, in mass meeting assembled, that if said owners of such railroads shall manifest their further good will towards our town by the location of such car shops in or near Douglas, that we pledge them our hearty and faithful support by all honorable means, in our power to secure the successful and undisturbed construction and operation of said car shops and other works which they now or may have; and be it further

"Resolved, that should such owners finally decide that as a business proposition their interests demand the location of such shops at some other place, we, the citizens of Douglas, pledge them our hearty support in their undertaking, whether in Douglas or elsewhere."

The committee on presentation here yesterday included:

- A. H. McDermott,
- E. R. Pirle,
- D. A. Richardson,
- Captain Thomas Rynning,
- C. A. Brown,
- T. E. Caldwell,
- W. G. McDonald,
- Wm. J. Younger,
- H. S. Kenyon,
- Andy Coott,
- G. H. French,
- Chas. O. Ellis,
- B. B. Grove,
- C. A. Taylor,
- George H. Kelly,
- W. W. Cain,
- Alfred C. Lockwood,
- J. F. Ross,
- W. C. Henry,
- John H. Slaughter,
- Jesse Fisher,
- W. S. Dixon.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. Neville took the floor and made a very able presentation of the claims of his city for the location of the car shops. The speaker cited the laws of Arizona regarding the liability of railroad companies as compared with those of Texas; he cited, further, the fact that the population of Douglas would be increased, and as a result of that increased population the E. P. & S. W. R. R. would receive the benefits of increased tonnage. He called attention to the fact that the road would probably be extended at an early date to the Mexican coast, and that Douglas, on the boundary between the two countries, would be the proper place for the car shops. The speaker also called attention to the power the company could utilize at Douglas

from their other works, and the good will that existed on the part of the people of Douglas toward the railroad company. Speaking along this line the speaker said:

"It has been said that the people of Douglas are against the Copper Queen Company. We are here to assure you that it is not true. There have been some things said in the heat of the campaign that should not have been said; but in the heat of the campaign people are not always responsible for what they say, but nine cases out of ten what has been said with reference to the people of Douglas being against the Copper Queen was absolutely without foundation. We have had a little political scrap, and one side defeated the other, but we are men who practically all have property in Douglas, and all are anxious to build it up, and the leading gentleman who was a candidate for Supervisor, one of the largest property owners in Douglas, and is a member of this committee, and as I personally know, has friendly feelings toward the Copper Queen company, and he is here for the purpose of showing his good feelings, and we want to assure you that the citizens of Douglas have the very kindest feelings toward the Copper Queen Company."

At the conclusion of the remarks by Judge Neville, Mr. Pirle, a member of the committee, reported that the citizens of Douglas had subscribed \$5,000 for the Y. M. C. A. building.

In reply to Judge Neville, Mr. Walter Douglas, managing director of the E. P. & S. W., said: "Gentlemen: In behalf of the President and Board of Directors, I beg to thank you for the kind sentiments that you have expressed here today."

"It is true that the sentiment has gone around that there was certain animosity between the citizens of Douglas and the Railway Company and the Copper Queen Company; in fact, in a communication received from one of the points which thought it was deserving of the car shops which we are now discussing, they brought up this fact; they thought on account of this sentiment which they stated was prevalent in Douglas, that the shops would not be put in there. This is merely an incident of how this got around. There seems to have been a little difference of opinion at the time the question of incorporation was brought up. As a matter of fact, neither the Copper Queen Company nor any of the companies in the territory, had any sentiments in the matter so far as incorporation was concerned. It is a matter in Douglas, as it was in Bisbee, that we want to leave to the citizens themselves. If the majority of the citizens want incorporation, well and good. If not, it is a question entirely their own."

We are large taxpayers there, and I think we have deserved a certain amount of consideration. Neither the Copper Queen Company nor the railway company is in politics, and never have been during the past twenty-four years that we have operated here, and we do not want to enter politics, unless we should have to go in to protect ourselves, when we might do so. While a number of our officers, and a number of our employees are Democrats and Republicans, and strong supporters of their respective parties, yet the Company has never been in any way connected with politics, and I hope that we will never have occasion to do so.

So far as the car shops are concerned, we do not know at the present time what they will amount to. We are contemplating putting up large shops, not necessarily for the manufacture, but for heavy repairs. I believe at the present time the plans are for a machine shop 300 feet by 75 feet, and the locality up to the present time has not been decided upon.

"The advantages which Judge Neville points out for Douglas are very material in the consideration of this proposition. Of course, the officers of our company are very proud of Douglas; they have practically made Douglas, and while none are interested, except in what we bought from the land company, yet we take a great deal of pride in the town and its rapid growth."

"On the other hand, the location in El Paso would give us cheaper labor—mechanics' wages are less there, but we would not get the haul. At Douglas we pay higher wages, and I believe, we get a better class of labor than in El Paso. We have never had any labor troubles; we have operated here for twenty-four years, and have never been shut down for an hour. The employees have never found it necessary to organize a union. We have always tried to treat our employees squarely, and I believe if we had not, we would have had trouble. But we want your co-operation in Douglas. If we can get your co-operation in Douglas, just as we have had the co-operation of the business men and merchants here, we will never have any trouble, and I personally will do everything in my power to further the desires of your committee so far as the location of the shops go. (Applause.)"

"And I will take pleasure in advising the Board of Directors, and the officers of the company in New York, just exactly what the sentiments of the people of Douglas are, because I know this is a representative body, and I know it must represent the sentiment of the community."

"I thank you very much, gentlemen, for the sentiments you have expressed."

(Continued on Page Four.)

AFTERMATH HAS GOOD TONE

DOUGLAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NOMINATED A SPLENDID TICKET FOR CAMPAIGN.

INSIDE VIEWS OF WORK

Done By Notable Gathering of Cochise County Stalwarts—Some of Those Who Made Hits—Personal Notes Concerning Some of Those Present.

The convention which adjourned at Douglas on Saturday evening at 8:30 p. m., was one of the most harmonious in the history of the democratic party of Cochise county.

There should be no "sore spots" as the result of that convention and the Review does not believe there are any. The convention proceedings were singularly free from any bitter feeling and the adjournment was made with the best of good will manifested on all sides. The caucus of seventy delegates on the night prior to the convention made the work the following day move more quickly and in no case where the delegates present at the caucus were not in favor unanimously of a candidate for office, was an endorsement of the caucus insisted upon. The Councilman, Members of the Legislature and the Treasurer and Probate Judge were endorsed by the caucus without a dissenting vote. Likewise the temporary Chairman of the convention and the secretary.

The ticket which was the result of the work of the convention is as follows:

- For Council—Steve Roemer of Benson.
- For Assembly—Neal Bailey, of Nacoco; Charles Strong, of Lowell; Alfred Paul, of Douglas.
- For Sheriff—Stewart Hunt, of Bisbee.
- For Probate Judge—Frank Goodbody, of Tombstone.
- For Treasurer—J. N. Gaines, of Tombstone.
- For Recorder—Frank Hare, of Tombstone.
- For District Attorney—John McGowan, of Bisbee.
- For Supervisors—C. A. Taylor, of Douglas; Wm. Riggs, of Pearce.
- For County Surveyor—H. B. Fry, of Tombstone.
- For School Superintendent—Allie Howe, of Tombstone.

It was a good natured crowd that assembled in Douglas on Saturday. All Friday night and Saturday the streets were crowded with eager delegates and the friends of candidates who were there for the purpose of urging the merits of their several candidates.

The Bisbee delegation was the center of attraction and what the largest delegation intended to do was an object of interest to the delegates from the time the delegation arrived in town on Friday evening, until the chairman announced the convention adjourned on Saturday night.

The delegation from Bisbee was divided on almost every proposition with the exception of Stewart Hunt for Sheriff. To the credit of the delegation the vote was announced by Chairman Hinckley "41 votes solid for Stewart Hunt for Sheriff" and all the foolish rumors that had been put in circulation about the Bisbee delegation and Stewart Hunt for Sheriff were put at rest.

Probably the closest contest of the convention which did not appear on the surface was that for treasurer. Although J. C. Callaghan's name was not presented to the convention, his friends were active up to the last minute, until after a close canvass, it was seen that Mr. Gaines was the favorite and Mr. Callaghan's name was not presented.

The race for recorder between those two popular democrats, Chas. Wallace and Frank Hare, was close and exciting and the final result was decided by a vote of 57 to 47. Mr. Wallace accepted the result of the convention with good grace and it is reported that he will shortly return to Bisbee to enter upon a business career with one of our well known firms.

For Probate Judge the convention selected Frank Goodbody, who was recently appointed to fill out the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of F. R. O'Brien. It was the opinion of the majority of the

delegates that an attorney was best qualified for the office and Mr. Goodbody was nominated by a vote of 67 to 37.

The contest for district attorney was one of the most spirited of the convention. Four candidates were placed in nomination E. C. Land of Tombstone; D. L. Cunningham of Tombstone; John McGowan of Bisbee and J. F. Ross of Douglas. The contest finally narrowed down to Cunningham and McGowan and after several ballots had been taken McGowan was nominated by a vote of 57 to 49.

For supervisor, C. A. Taylor was nominated on the first ballot and the remaining candidates, Messrs. Wein, Tevis, and Riggs were balloted on several times before the convention finally decided upon Riggs for the place. The nomination went to Riggs in recognition of the cattle interests of the county.

The democratic ticket from top to bottom is one of the strongest ever placed before the people of the county. It was nominated in a fair and open handed manner and expresses the wishes of the majority of the delegates elected in convention assembled. The ticket was not dictated by anyone, man, or set of men, and should receive the support of every democrat of the county.

After the convention adjourned a meeting of the new central committee was held in the convention hall and M. J. Cunningham of Bisbee elected chairman and L. B. Sroufe secretary. A resolution was also passed authorizing the chairman to select an executive committee of seven and this committee will be made known later.

The democrats will carry Cochise county by an increased majority this year. Mark Smith's majority will be the largest in the history of the county and a number of Republicans who are bitterly opposed to the joint statehood policy of the Republican party will vote the Democratic ticket.

The delegates to the convention are to be congratulated upon the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION

Chas. McKean, of Pearce, who at one time looked like the choice of the convention for supervisor, and who would have been the nominee if he had allowed his name to go before the convention, ably championed the cause of Wm. Riggs and was successful in securing his nomination. Mr. McKean made an admirable presiding officer. Fair and impartial in all of his rulings he soon won the respect and confidence of the delegates and no one had cause to complain of any unfair treatment at his hands. Mr. McKean is a democrat of the old school and will be called on in future to give his party more of his services.

L. B. Sroufe and E. J. O'Reilly were the recording officers and aided materially in the quick dispatch of the business before the convention.

Col. Mike Gray and J. H. Tevis were two of the old timers on hand and who took a prominent part in the deliberations of the convention.

John Hinckley was chairman of the Bisbee delegation.

Scott White was an interested spectator all through the proceeding. Scott continues to be a great favorite with the democrats of Cochise county.

Big Dell Lewis was as good natured as usual after the convention had adjourned. Dell told the Review man that he expects to cover the entire county in the interests of the democratic ticket.

Judge James "Mac" of Tombstone, was an interested spectator all through the proceedings and so was W. K. Meade of Tombstone.

James Letson deserves the thanks of the Bisbee democrats for securing for Bisbee two additional members of the democratic Central committee. Jim made the proper motion at the proper time, and got them.

Delegate Myers of Benson had no difficulty in making himself heard.

That telegram from Bostwick put a damper on several "Extra" stories that had made their appearance.

The new central committee for Cochise county for the next two years is as follows:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Following is the central committee chosen by the convention to serve for the next two years:

(Continued on Page Four.)

Judge Parker's Strong Address to American Voters

WORDS OF A STATESMAN AND A JURIST WHO BELIEVES IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC AND IS OPPOSED TO THE EXECUTIVE USURPATION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

DEALS WITH NATIONAL ISSUES FEARLESSLY

Judge Alton B. Parker's letter of acceptance addressed to the notification committee which informed him of his nomination at the St. Louis convention of the office of President of the United States, was made public last night. It takes high rank with the ablest productions that statesmen of the Republic have given utterance, and, win or lose, must go down in history as a document that no American can read without improvement as a citizen. The letter in full follows:

Gentlemen: In my response to your committee, of the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The Democratic party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and endorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are tariff reform, imperialism, economic administration, and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessary prescribed limits of this letter.

Imperialism. While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of the question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes referred to as constitutionalism vs. imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the usurpation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the founders of the constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the president. It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of any monarch's. While the growth of our country, and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for the centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government and assume legislative or other powers, not expressly conferred by the constitution.

The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious and able executive, unimpaired by constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principles of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dazzling results, but the principle of Democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever-living spirit of the constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untried paths, hither to shunned by all, following blindly new ideals, which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will-o'-the-wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?

The Tariff and Trusts.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic

manufacturers, singly or in combinations, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of the sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming in whole or part, the so-called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, implicitly, at least, promised to negotiate. Having, on this promise, secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have, and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against tariff reform generally, is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the oppression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above mentioned reasons, among others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so-called, with revenues as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

This difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long continued policy of the country as manifested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reduction should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken, on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

In the words of our platform, we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration are likely to retain a majority of the federal senate throughout the next presidential term and could, therefore, if they choose, buck every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and preponderantly at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages if there has been any increase, know that